District Marksmen Compete for Honors in Several Matches.

THE RESULTS OF TODAY'S SHOOT

Spirited Contest for the Evening Star Badge.

SCORES MADE YESTERDAY

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star, ORDWAY, Md., October 24.-The most important contests of the fifth annual meeting of the National Rifle Association are being shot this afternoon at Ordway. These are The Evening Star match, the R. Harris & Co. trophy match, the Senatorial tro-

conditions are all that could reasonably be desired, although it is much cooler than yesterday. The shooting in all four matches is in progress at the same time,



R. Harris Trophy.

so that it is well-nigh impossible to keep

track of the relative standing of the large number of contestants. At the conclusion of the firing at the 200 yards stage of The Evening Star match, however, Major W. E. Harvey of the oth Battalion was in the lead with a total of twenty-three out of a possible twenty-five. Major Harvey was also leading in the R. Harris & Co. trophy match at the conclusion of the first two stages, 200 and 300 yards. His total was forty-three out of a possible fifty. Private E. J. Fink, Company A. 1st Battalion, and Captain Sheridan Ferree, Company D, 6th Battalion, also scored forty-three each at these two ranges, but it is said Major Harvey had the best score at the longer distances. est score at the longer distances.
At the conclusion of the firing of the first

stage of the senatorial trophy match Private C. W. Dickey was in the lead, with a total of 23 out of a possible 25. The matches of today will not be concluded until late this afternoon, the shooting in the first stage of the May match being still in progress when this report closed. It was announced this afternoon that the



The Evening Star Medal.

was won by Private C. L. Bode, with a total of 45 out of a possible 50. match is the Magruder medal. Private E. I. Jackson won second prize and Private

R. L. Pile third prize.
Private R. S. Williams, Company A, 6th Battalion, won the beginners' match, con-cluded late yesterday, with a total of 39 out of a possible 50. First-class Machinist R. P. Uthoff, Naval Battalion, finished second, with 38. Private W. M. Farrow, jr., Company B, 4th Battalion, took third prize, his total being 37.

The battalion team match shot late yesterday afternoon, was won by the team representing the 6th Battalion, with a to-The 4th Battalion team was second with 217; the 1st Battalion third,



Magruder Medal.

with 212; the 2d Battalion fourth, with 185, and the 5th Battalion fifth, with 184. The 2d Regiment team won the regimental match, its total being 489. The total of the 1st Regiment team was 426.

The meeting will close tomorrow, the program embracing the distinguished marks-man match and the National Rifle Association matches.

TRIBUTE TO LATE PRESIDENT.

Pupils of Central High School Hold

Interesting Exercises. The pupils of the Central High School to day held exercises in the assembly hall of the late President McKinley. After the singing of "Lead, Kindly Light," by the school, Mr. Henry B. F. Macfarland, president of the board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, delivered a forceful and interesting address bearing on the character of Mr. McKinley and the influence of his life. A solo, "Some Time We'll Understand," was rendered by Miss Elizabeth Wahly. The exercises were brought to a close with the singing of "Nearer, My God, to Thee" by the school.

Additional Detail for Col. Hains. The President has detailed Col. Peter C. Hains, Corps of Engineers, to duty as a member of the lighthouse board from Nowember 1, to take the place of Brig. Gen.
G. L. Gillespie, chief of engineers, who is relieved at his own request. This assignment of Colonel Hains is in addition to his present duties as a member of the isthmian canal commission and as division engineer of the southeast division.

Colonel J. Hampton Hoge, the republican candidate for governor of Virginia, is stopping in this city, his headquarters while here being at the Hotel Johnson.

LAMAR, Ark., October 24.—Nearly all the business houses in this town were detroyed by fire last night. The loss aggregates \$150,000; partly covered by insurance.

gineer of the southeast division.

GATHMANN TORPEDO SYSTEM TO BE TRIED AT SANDY HOOK.

Claim That Extreme Range and Efficiency Are Combined-Test Will Be a Competitive One.

much ground that I believed at that time that they might be successful in their attempt to escape. But it was soon afterward seen that we were gaining on at least one of them, which afterward proved to be the Maria Teresa, the flagship, and I thought at the time to get the Oregon in close action that it might not be exposed to concentrated fire of all the ships. The preparations for the test of the Gathmann gun are nearly complete. The last Congress made an appropriation of \$50,550 to enable the Secretary of War to test the comparative destructive energy of the Gathmann torpedo gun, now at Sandy Hook, and the army 12-inch service rifle; such tests to be made against two similar targets, representing the side structure of the latest type of battle ship; each of said structures to be faced with a Kruppized armor plate eight feet by sixteen, and twelve inches thick, and at least ten shots to be fired from the army rifle against one structure, and one or more Gathmann torpedoes against the other. This important

test is to take place next week. phy match and the May match, and, naturally, they have attracted the majority of the expert riflemen of the District of Co-Iumbia National Guard to the range.

Nearly all those who engaged in the competitions last month at Sea Girt are facing the targets at Ordway today. The weather the Gathmann experiments, and this test should be conclusive.

The question is, what is the extreme range at which a Gathmann torpedo shell can demolish a structure such as is now erected at Sandy Hook? Far-sighted ordnance officers have been aware for a long time that great efficiency at long range is most important, and this has been the aim of all improvements all over the world, and this is the question that naturally arises first in their minds. It is well known that the weak point of the otherwise powerful pneumatic gun is its short range. If the Vesuvius could throw shells, loaded with 400 pounds of guncotton, to a range of four miles, she would today be the most formid-

able engine of war afloat.

H. W. Wilson in "Ironclads in Action" says: "The perfection of an aerial torpedo, with great range and accuracy, would be the deathknell to the present form of bat-tle ship, and it is hard to see what pro-tection could be devised against it." Lieut. G. E. Armstrong, royal navy, says in "Torpedoes and Torpedo Vessels," in a series of royal handbooks edited by C. N. Robison, commander, royal navy: "The power of guncotton we have overwhelming proof of. What all the guns of the Japanese fleet failed to bring about in four hours the power of one torpedo alone accomplished in one second."

In the latest report issued by the bureau of naval intelligence, under charge of Cap-tain Chas. D. Sigsbee-himself a member of both the great naval boards-we find several statements in reference to the ranges now being practiced by the military na-tions, varying from 6,000 to 8,000 yards. In the British practice there were about 28 per cent of hits at four miles range. The German coast defense guns, throwing projectiles weighing 2,800 pounds, have target practice at a range as far as six miles. At the proving grounds, where the armor for various navies are tested, they are test-ed to withstand shots from 12-inch guns at a range representing four to five miles. It is certainly of the utmost importance to know whether the armor of today, which gives protection against the present most modern guns, at long range, can also with-stand the Gathmann gun. Great efficiency and long range are absolutely necessary to protect coast cities from bombardment. We already have great efficiency in tor-

pedoes and pneumatic guns, and great range in the modern rifles; but to be really effective these two features should be combined In one gun. Should the coming test prove that the Gathmann system possesses both these qualities of range and efficiency it will be the most desirable weapon for either man-of-war or coast defense, as in both cases it is most important to be able to silence an opponent before he can do serious damage. All Americans who have their country's

interests at heart will certainly agree with not pay any attention to her. I had a President Roosevelt. The following is signal that I did not on the instant underquoted from the Army and Navy Register: "President Roosevelt has made a careful study of the needs of both branches of the military service. He is strongly impressed with the idea of making the navy a fighting navy and the army a fighting army, but the question of increasing the number of vessels and the number of troops is sec ondary in his mind to that of fighting qualities and readiness for conflict."

OPPOSED TO THE CANTEEN.

Leading Feature of Gen. Miles' Forthcoming Report.

More than usual interest attaches to the annual report of Lieut. Gen. Miles, just submitted to the Secretary of War, for the reason that it shows that he takes issue with the Secretary of War and the majority of officers of the army on the subject of the army canteen. The report has not yet been made public, but it is known Private Bode also won the merchants' that the canteen question is one of its lead-match. First prize in the Washington ing features, and that Gen. Miles takes the broad ground that the welfare of the army no longer demands the canteen, and that consequently no necessity exists for the repeal of the anti-canteen law.
What makes General Miles' present at-

titude on this question more remarkable than would otherwise have been the case is the fact that in the past he has been one of the strongest advocates of the canteen system, and was partly responsible for its original incorporation into the army system. According to General Miles' present belief, the American soldier is better off without the canteen, with its beer and light wines, and it is said he presents statistics to bear out his statement that the morale of the army has improved since the anticanteen law has been in operation.

TENNESSEE'S SOLDIER DEAD.

Monument to the 6,000 Who Fell for the Union.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., October 24.-A monument of Tennessee marble erected to the memory of the 32,000 Tennesseeans who enlisted for service in the federal army in the civil war, 6,000 of whom never returned home, was dedicated in the National cemetery in this city today. The orator was Judge Newton Hacke of Jonesboro', Tenn. It had been expected that Secretary of War Root would formally receive the monument as the representative of the government, but he was detained by illness.

CZOLGOSZ TO DIE OCTOBER 29.

Date Set for Execution of President McKinley's Assassin. ALBANY, October 24.-Leon F. Czolgosz, the murderer of President McKinley, will be put to death in the electric chair at 7 a.m. on Tuesday, October 29, at Auburn

CALEB POWERS' TRIAL.

prison.

Jim Howard to Testify in the De-

fendant's Behalf. GEORGETOWN, Ky., October 24.-Upon the opening of court today in the Caleb Powers' alleged conspiracy case Attorney John Smith, for Powers, asked for an order the O street building commemorative of to bring Jim Howard here from the Frankfort jail to testify in the prisoner's behalf. Howard was condemned to death for the assassination of William Goebel, but was granted a new trial. The judge granted the order for Howard's removal.

The attorneys for the defendant say that they will positively close their side of the today. Howard will probably be the last witness and he will be here late this afternoon. He will be brought from Frankfort, twenty-two miles, in a buggy.

member remarking that it might be the Spanish fleet arriving to form a conjunction with Cervera's fleet and had arrived too late. The admiral did not say anything at first and then turned and said: "Well, Clark, you go after that ship." Believing, as I did, that really a Spanish battle ship was there, I said: "Admiral, why not take the Brooklyn along?" He turned and said: "Certainly, Schley, you go, also." I said: "Commodore, we have knocked out several vessels this morning, and we can knock out another one." He said: "Certainly we can; come along." What I was impressed with then was the cheerful manner of the commodore and his approving me for having suggested that he go along. He had Ohio Bankers' Meeting. CLEVELAND, Ohio, October 24 .- At today's session of the Ohio Bankers' Association the committee on uniform banking submitted the draft of a new bill which it is proposed to introduce at the coming session of the legislature, regulating banks and banking in Ohlo. The convention ap-

Fire at Lamar, Ark. LAMAR, Ark., October 24.-Nearly all the

(Continued from First Page.)

Saw the Brooklyn.

left and I sighted the Brooklyn. She was

well forward of our port beam, with her

broadside to the enemy's fleet. As the Ore-

gon was attempting to draw up to the

Maria Teresa the Brooklyn and Oregon

maintained their relative positions, which were maintained approximately to the end of the battle. The Brooklyn was steaming

nearly straight ahead, as nearly as I could judge, and was engaged with all of the Spanish ships. The Oregon endeavored to

come to close action when one of the Spanish ships was driven out of action and pointed to the beach, and then pushing on to the next ship we saw her driven asher."

Capt. Clark hesitated at this point, and was then questioned by Mr. Rayner.

Signals Received.

Q. (By Mr. Rayner): Did you get any

signals on the day of the battle? A. Yes,

Q. Can you recall what they were? A.

To my own knowledge and remembrance

the signal that impressed me first at the time was "Follow the fiag." At my sug-gestion the signal officer immediately hoist-ed the signal on our own ship, repeating it

Capt. Clark

As he appeared on the witness stand today.

signal to them.
Q. Was there any other signal? A. I re-

"Congratulations on grand victory." There

were other signals, but these were the only

ones that impressed themselves on my

Chase of the Colon.

the westward and slowed down a little;

and I suppose we ran during the chase

Q. Did you see the turn of the Brook-lyn? A. No, sir. I never saw the Brook-

lyn at all until I came out of the smoke.

you at that time? A. I remember seeing her. She made a deep impression on me

upon finding her there, as I could depend

Lieut. Com. Harlow.

Execultye Officer of Vixen.

upon her support, and felt that she needed

a battle ship. I occasionally looked at the Brooklyn.
Q. Did you see the commodore on the

day of the battle, July 3? A. Not during he battle. Q. On the day of the battle? A. Yes, sir.

Report of Spanish Ship.

Q. When did you see him? A. On board

Q. Was there any conversation with the

commodore or did you hear the commodore

make any remarks on that occasion? A. Yes, sir. A Spanish battle ship had been reported as having arrived off Santiago and the captain of the Resolute said he had been pursued by her. The admiral did not

seem to be very much impressed by this report of the Spanish warship off Santiago.

The admiral seemed incredulous, and I remember remarking that it might be the

by his manner; he was cheerful.

the New York, when the New York came

up after the surrender of the Colon.

"Just then the smoke cleared away to the

I passed a little to the west, and she seemed to be advancing faster than the Oregon. 1 thought she would get ahead of the Oregon. Then the smoke became very dense and I lost sight of her, and I could see Spanish ships as I came to the westward, and knowing it difficult to distinguish any of them. The Oregon ran between the Iowa and the Texas and went to the westward and soon after sighted four Spanish ships ahead. The Spanish ships were apparently gaining so much ground that I believed at that time



Major Paul St. Clair Murphy, Fleet Marine Officer of Flying Squadron on Brook-

she had changed her course in the same way I feared she would collide with us, and I put my helm to starboard and I saw no

more of her.
Q. Was she firing? A. I cannot recall it.
Of course she was firing, but I do not recall anything of that.
Q. (By Mr. Hanna.) Recite as correctly as you can just what Spanish ships came out of the harbor and how they headed. A. They seemed to come out at a very high rate of speed and to turn very sharply to the westward. From our position we were three miles from the leading ship, and the Spanish ships seemed to be very close to

Q. In obedience to what orders did you

close in during the early part of the en-gagement? A. We had a standing order in the squadron to attack the enemy at once if they appeared and to keep the heads of the ships always toward the enemy. However, my first action was not immediately in obedience to that, but as soon as we started I remembered that we had the order. I knew there was such an order.
Capt. Clark said that at one time the ranges on the Oregon were changing so rapidly that he ordered the men to fire on their own judgment and as far as possible to watch the fall of shot to guide them.

Then, after a few other questions, the court took a recess until 2 o'clock. At 2 o'clock Captain Clark was again on the stand. Mr. Rayner asked whether the battle of July 3 was concluded in accordance with any squadron order previously issued and he replied that it was not. He said his course varied a little from that said his course varied a little from that of the Brooklyn, which he followed during the battle in a general way. He said he attempted to get in the rear of the Spanish ships. In reply to questions of the court he said he did not see any of the enemy's ships attempt to ram the Brooklyn. He had had no order not to expose the Oregon to the fire of shore batteries.

Admiral Schley Takes the Stand. At five minutes after 2 o'clock Admiral Schley was called to the stand.

As Admiral Schley arose to take the oath to the vessels following, thinking that they administered by Admiral Dewey there was might not see the Brooklyn and might see us, and for that reason we repeated the no applause, special effort having been made to prevent such a demonstration. He was asked his name, rank and other quesmember a signal, "One of my compartments is full of water." I recollect it because it perplexed me a little and I feared that the Brooklyn might have to haul out and go ashore. I recall that I thought it was given to me that I might have to continue the charge along and it was given to tions put to all witnesses at the beginning of their testimony. He was then requested by Mr. Rayner to make a statement regarding his connection with the Spanish war. He was asked if he desired a copy of the precept under which the inquiry is tinue the chase alone and it was given in order that if she should go ashore I should

time he was put in command of the flying squadron. He told of his effort to put the ficer to signal that she would land on the squadron on a war basis in Hampton Roads. He spoke especially of target practice that had not been established.

The general result of this practice, he said, was well demonstrated six weeks or memory and the only ones that I can now recall. I know that there were more, for I

two months later. He also took every precaution to see that at night the lights of the squadron should be marked in such a way that they could

Q. What distance was it when you were not be seen away from the squadron. He re-ferred to his orders to proceed to Charlesengaged in chasing the Colon after the Vison, where he was to get further orders. caya ran ashore? How many miles? A. I Then he was ordered to Key West. cannot tell. I have seen the chart and From Charleston to Key West he made his speed twelve knots as the best under have seen that a certain number of miles was given as the speed of the ship. I the circumstances. At Key West he was suppose full speed was on the Oregon about twenty minutes of 10, when we turned to told by a Cuban captain that the province in which Clenfuegos was situated was fill-ed with Spanish troops and was urged to be very careful in attempting to make a ocat landing there. He saw Admiral Samp-Q. Can you tell me how many ships the

son at Key West.
"The admiral was very much worn," he Brooklyn was engaged with when the smoke lifted and allowed you to see her? said, referring to Admiral Sampson, "and naturally so because his responsibility was A. She was engaging four of the enemy's very great, and to me he seemed to have a good deal of anxiety, which I will appreciate." He spoke of his conversation with Admiral Sampson. Q. How did the Brooklyn's fire appear to

"I told him," he said, "that I should be absolutely all to the cause we both repreented. Captain Chadwick was present, and said. 'Of course, commodore, anyone who has known you and your character, would know that it would be impossible for you o be other than loyal."

Admiral Schley told of an order received

by Admiral Sampson by which the latter was given the choice of commands, so far as the part of Cuba they were to go to was concerned, and Sampson decided to go As he proceeded Admiral Schley main-

tained the same composure of manner with which he had begun his testimony. He spoke deliberately, and while not employ-ing a very loud tone his enunciation was so perfect that he was heard by most of those present. At this time not only were all seats occupied, but people in the rear of the room were standing on the window sills in order to get a view of the portion of the room occupied by members of the court and the witness. Perfect quiet was maintained while he spoke. Plan of Campaign.

Referring to his taking command of the flying squadron at Hampton Roads he said there "the general plan of campaign was thrashed out." He said that the captains of his squadron had diversified views, and he resolved to take the helm himself.

The question of torpedoes in the fleet was early discussed and he decided the manner in which they should be cared for. Continuing, he said: "I put the squadron immediately upon a war footing, established the matter of pickets and patrols and also the masking of lights, which were under inspection on several occasions, to ascer-tain how effective and complete it was. "At first there was some fault found. Later, I am glad to say, the masking was

Later, I am giad to say, the masking was complete, so that it was impossible, when the ships were ander way in the column or line of battle, to distinguish any one at more than ordinary distance from it."

He had, he said, explained it would be impossible to arrange a general plan of battle, but he had explained to his commanders that in a general way it was his idea "to attack the head and leading ship of the enemy attacking us and concentrate the fire upon her.
"My reasons, for this," he continued, "were two-fold, the first being the moral

"were two-fold, the first being the moral effect upon the enemy and the confusion it would create. The older plans for naval attack were to attack the center or rear of an enemy's fleet, which would result in the escape of some of the enemy's vessels. I felt that if we got the head we would get

"I think this plan was indicated by the result of the battle some six weeks or two months later," he said, concluding this point.

He then related the details of the cruise

to Key West and his meeting there with Admiral Sampson. "He showed me a number of orders, one of which was for a division of the two squadrons, one to take the north and the other the south coast of Cuba, and he to have the preference.

commodore and his approving me for having suggested that he go along. He had no feeling against me for suggesting it, and although my senior showed approval by his manner; he was cheerful.

The Battle Ship Iowa.

Q. (By Mr. Hanna). Did you see the Iowa

Cuda, and he to have the preference.

I asked which he preferred, and he expressed a preference for the Havana command. He told me confidentially that which ever command I should take I must remember not to attack heavily fortified places on the shore until the Spanish ships were disposed of; that we must not risk

Kitchener Recovers Two Guns.

LONDON, October 24.—Reporting to the war office, Lord Kitchener wires as follows:

"Col. Campbell's column, operating near Slangaples, has recovered two guns which the Boers had captured at Scheepers Nek." ing suggested that he go along. He had no feeling against me for suggesting it, and although my senior showed approval

Cervera's Destination. "We discussed Cervera's probable destination. He said that his information was that the orders of the Spanish squadron to reach Havana or some point within railroad communication were imperative, and he be-lieved that Clenfuegos would be the point, as that came under the acceptation of the order more directly. We looked over maps and I must say that I agreed with him. "I could not imagine that any one who had studied the military situation of the island at all could have supposed that San-tiago would have fulfilled any of the conditions of his instructions. We had quite a talk together. I told him that I had been ordered to report for duty to Admiral Re-mey, which I imagined necessarily meant himself, and that I wanted to assure him at the outset that I should be loyal absolutely and unreservedly to the cause that

we were both representing.
"I asked the admiral if there had been established any means of communicating with the insurgents; whether there were pilots or whether any locality was known where they were to be found. He told me that he did not know, but that when he got the situation better in hand he would communicate with me, and that he thought it would be better for me to proceed to the blockade of Cienfuegos as soon as possible. I said, 'Very well.' I was very glad, of course, to go anywhere. That terminated our conversation except so far as it related to complimentary allusions of such a

to serve being transferred to other regi-ments remaining in the Philippines.

This will permit of the discharge of the short-term men in the United States and The admiral said that he then left the New York and went on board his own flag ship, in order to hasten the operation of coaling. Later the Algonquin came out with an order from the Secretary of the Navy to Commodore Remey, directing the

witness to proceed to Havana.

Admiral Schley said he signaled Admiral Sampson and the latter said he understood that his (Sampson's) coming to Key West modified his (Schley's) orders, and instructionally in the said of th ing him to carry out the plans agreed upon.

The admiral then described the coaling of his squadron, which, he said, was a more tedious task than it became later. He told of the amount of coal his ships had, and said that between 7 and 8 o'clock on the morning of the 19th he sailed for Clenfuegos.

His Orders.

The admiral then read the order under which he had sailed from Key West. In this order Admiral Sampson had told Commodore Schley that he should establish a blockade at Cienfuegos with the least pos-sible delay, and had said that after he had the information more in hand he would write the commodore. "Under the direction of this order my squadron got under way," he said, and then he related the details of the cruise to Clenfuegos.

On the Way to Clenfueges.

He spoke of his trip from Key West to Clenfuegos and his meeting the Marblehead and the Eagle. He was under the impression that the Eagle passed close enough to Adjt. Gen. Corbin, Maj. Gen. MacArthur the Brooklyn then to hall through the megaphone that there was no news, but since he had heard the testimony given in this case he thought he might be mistaken about that, though it was well impressed He met Captain Chester, who passed in

his vessel and wanted to go with the flying squadron to Cienfuegos, but not having oal the commodore declined to let him go alone on that account. He asked Captain Chester if there was any place on the south of Cuba where he might coal from the collier, as he, Commodore Schley, had not before been on the south coast of Cuba. Captain Chester told him he might coal east of Cienfuegos, but it was problematical whether he would succeed in doing so, as it would depend on the state of the weather and the sea. Approaching Clenfuegos at sundown of the 21st of May, Admiral Schley said he distinctly heard six or seven guns

He distinctly remembered this firing, the officer of the deck speaking of it at that He got the now celebrated "Dear Schley" letter by the Dupont on the 22d. He got no letter by the Iowa except an envelope containing some private letters. He could not recall having received any official letters

by the Iowa.

fired as if making a salute.

Blockade of Clenfuegos. At Cienfuegos he fixed the position of the being made, and, replying in the affirmative, it was given to him.

He proceeded deliberately to tell of his connection with the Spanish war from the He believed then that the Spanish squadron was in the harbor of Cienfuegos, and there was no time when the flying squadron was During the day at times the flying squad-

> if possible, to invite the Spanish squadron to come out of the harbor. He spoke of the conversation in which Wood testified Admiral Schley in a disrespectful way of Admiral Samp-

ron was disarranged in formation in order,

son.
"That conversation I cannot recall," said Admiral Schley, "and I have a good recollection and very little imagination. Lieuenant Wood was almost prostrated, not from fear, but suffering from exhaustion of torpedo boat service, and I told him if I were king I would promote every torpedo

boat officer five grades if I could.
"He handed me a dispatch, and I think he did me an injustice when he said I spoke of Admiral Sampson in a disrespect miral Sampson."

He could not remember that Lieut. Hood of the Hawk had told him positively that the Spanish squadron was at Santiago. He spoke of coaling the Dupont at Cienfuegos and said it was difficult, and by working all day they only got five or six tons on board the little boat.

Suspicion Confirmed.

The war bulletin given him by the captain of the Adula at Clenfuegos, saying that the Spanish fleet had entered and left Santiago, confirmed his suspicion that the fleet was really in the harbor of Cienfue-

gos.

He had let the Adula go in on the promise that he would come out the next day. The captain told him he would bring him to with a shot he could send on board and get full information from refugees.

PERMANENT CENSUS BUREAU.

Movement for Its Establishment to B Renewed. It is expected that the census committee

of both houses of Congress at the coming session will consider legislation looking to the establishment of a permanent census bureau. This action has been agitated for several year and the movement will be renewewd this session.

It is claimed at the census office that approximately three-quarters of a million dollars could be saved from the cost of the next census if the officials could profit by the knowledge and experience of the pres-ent census. A quintennial manufacturing census also has been suggested.

as it probably will be outlined in bills to be introduced in both houses, is to provide a census force of 100 or 200 people, including, as far as possible, experts in each important branch of inquiry.

Director Merriam today estimated that

the total population of the United States, including the new possessions, in 1910, would be about 100,000,000 people. The work of the present census is progressing rapid-ly and the first volume of the report on the population of the United States will be out in December and the final report by July next. The principal reports, it is claimed, are being gotten out over three years in advance of the usual time.

INVITATION TO ADMIRAL SCHLEY. Extended by the Hamilton Club of Chicago.

CHICAGO, October 24.-The Hamilton Club, one of the leading political organizations of Chicago, today, through its president, extended the following invitation to Admiral Schley: To Admiral W. S. Schley, Washington,

The Hamilton Club of Chicago, desiring to continue the pleasant association begun two years ago extends to you an invita-tion to a reception to be given in your honor at the earliest time that will suit EDWARD A. MUNGER, President.

WELLINGTON, N. Z., October 24.-The steamer Mokola is reported coming in, av-

ing in tow the steamer Monowal, a week overdue from Auckland, with 135 passen-gers and a crew of 79.

AT ORDWAY RANGE TEST OF A BIG GUN SCHLEY TESTIFIES on that day? A. I saw her when steaming the ships until the Spanish fleet was cut of the way.

ARMY IN THE PHILIPPINES NOT TO Stocks Were Irregular, With Strong Bearish Tendency.

INDUSTRIAL LIST QUITE WEAK

Due to a Decision of the Illinois

GENERAL MARKET REPORTS

Supreme Court.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

NEW YORK, October 24.-Early trading in today's stock market reflected a rather liberal supply of selling orders from outof-town sources. The stocks which had been advanced most in yesterday's market were freely sold to take profits, and prices ran off about 1 per cent in Union Pacific, St. Paul, Missouri Pacific, Sugar and Amalgamated Copper. The selling in the two issues last named forced even a greater decline later in the day.

While a reactionary tendency was disclosed in the stocks named, it soon became evident that the leaders of the recent advance were making the coal stocks strong as a cloak for profit-taking elsewhere. Erie, Reading, Delaware and Hudson and Lacka-wanna, especially the higher-priced roads, made sharp gains under a limited volume of 2,000 troops a month from the United States
to the Philippines to take the places of
about 10,000 soldiers who are to be brought
home for discharge within the next few

street there is a tendency to construe every advance as part of a pian of manipulation to facilitate the marketing of long stock. There have been some few incidents during the week which have had a tendency to overthrow this view of the situation. Union Pacific, for example, was sold liberally at Pacific, for example, was sold liberally at one time by houses which had previously been active in the opposite direction, and a new short interest was created in cons

After selling down 1 per cent a new demand was encountered and the movemen seemed to have some substance to it beyond the mere whims of a manipulative interest. There was no question about the heavy realizing, but there was an equally positive reflection of a demand on a scale down.
In Chicago and Great Western there was

a sudden rush of buying orders, sent in by the pool, but long stock came out at the advance This selling was not equal to overthrow-ing all of the gain, and neither did it dis-pose of the possibility that the road would be bought out as the only means of pre-venting rate cutting in the grain country. An advance in Colorado Fuel and fron in the face of weakness in the Steel stocks

was put down to manipulation based solely on an effort to market the minority hold-ings of the Gates party.

An attempt to get control of the property An attempt to get control of the property by the interest named is said to have failed, and now a market for their holdings is being made. The time is hardly ripe for forcing this property into the trust on terms profitable to either.

The market for the high-priced invest-ment shares and the recent inquiry for bonds are features of crossresses.

bonds are features of encouragement, but it is hardly the time for any sustained advance in the general market.

The money situation is by no means clear and one day of ease gives way to a restrictand one day of ease gives way to a restrict-ed supply of money the next. The financing of the Philadelphia coal transaction may take a considerable sum of money to that city and curtail the resources of the local banks to some extent. It is too early to predict the changes in the bank statement, but the prespect is not reassuring. but the prospect is not reassuring.

The heaviness of the industrials was a

feature today, the selling of People's Gas on an unfavorable tax decision leading up to mixed selling elsewhere. The Traction stocks were strong and weak by turns, under a demand in which the professional element was conspicuous. The net charges for the day were irregular and captiless. Per Diem Employes of Government
Printing Office Included.

Ger a demand in which the provided ment was conspicuous. The net charges for the day were irregular, and sentiment at the close was badly mixed.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. New York Stock Market.

Amalgamated Corper...

Furnished by W. B. Hibbs & Co., bankers and brokers, 1419 F st., members New York stock exchange, Washington stock exchange and Chicago board of trade. ing office were not entitled to pay for the

88% 89% 87% 25% 25% 26%

Amer, Car & Foundry.... Am, Car & Foundry, pfd... 121% 119% 120% Con. Tobacco. pfd... 1721/4 42 703/4 259 1478/4 1048/4 1581/4 1211/5 961/2 501/2 Delaware & Hudson Erie, 1st.... General Electric.... Illinois Central..... Illinois Central 1474/
Louisville & Nashville 1037/
Metropolitan Traction 1284/
ManLattan Elevated 121 Missouri Pacific M., K. & T., pfd New Jersey Central..... New York Central..... 166 159% 3414 5636 10412 4412 148 1063 4214 5814 6114 164 158¼ 33¼ 56 New York Central 1594 N Y. Ontario & Western 8898 Northern Pacific, prd 5678 Norfolk & Western 104 Norfolk & Western 38 871, 893, 60% 102% 891, 121,

U S Steel, ofd..... Wabash pfd...... Western UnionTel...... Washington Stock Exchange.

US Steel.

Washington Stock Exchange.

Sales—regular call, 12 o'clock m.—Union Trust and Storage, 4 at 10814, 2 at 10814. Capital Traction, 2 at 10415, 8 at 10415, 30 at 10414. American Graphophene com., 10 at 634. After call—Washington Gas, 35 at 64, 10 at 634. 10 at 64. Union Trust and Storage, 4 at 10814. 10 at 108, 10 at 108. Lanston Monotype, 100 at 13, 100 at 13, 50 at 123, 100 at 123, 100 at 127. Capital Traction, 28 at 10415. Mergenthaler Linotype, 1 at 175, 5 at 17414, 50 at 17414, 10 at 17415, 10 at 17415. 1

asked.

Safe Deposit and Trust Companies.—National Safe Deposit and Trust, 145 bid, 455 asked. Washington Loan and Trust, 174 bid, 179 asked. American Security and Trust, 220 bid, 225 asked. Union Trust and Storage, 109 asked. Washington Savings Bank, 100 bid. and Storage, 109 asked. Washington Savings Bank, 100 bid.

National Bank Stocks.—Bank of Washington, 270 bid. Metropolitan, 725 bid, 800 asked. Central, 226 bid. Farmers and Mechanics', 229 bid. Second, 168 bid. Citizens', 165 bid. Columbia, 171 bid. Capital, 150 bid, 170 asked. West End, 120 bid, 130 asked. Traders', 135 bid, 150 asked. Lincoln, 125 bid.

Bailroad Stocks.—Capital Traction, 1944, bid. Railroad Stocks.-Capital Traction, 104% bld,

Railroad Stocks.—Capital Traction. 1044 bld, 1043 asked.
Insurance Stocks.—Firemen's, 25 bld. Franklin, 400 bld. Metropolitan, 75 bld. Corceran, 60 bld. Potomac, 68 bld. Arlington, 27 bld. 33 asked. German-American, 220 bld. National Union, 74 bld. 6 asked. Columbia, 104 bld, 11 asked. Riggs, 74 bld. 8 asked. People's, 64 bld, 7 asked.
Title Insurance Stocks.—Real Estate Title, 85 bld. Columbia Title, 45 bld. 5 asked. Washington Title, 25 bld, 3½ asked. District Title, 5 bld. Telephone Stocks.—Cheapeake and Potomac, 71 bld, 764 asked.
Gas Stocks.—Washington Gas, 635, bld, 644 asked. Georgetown Gas, 68 bld, 75 asked.
Miscellaneous Stocks.—Mergenthaler Linotype, 174 bld, 175 asked. Lanston Monotype, 125 bld, 134 asked. American Graphophone com., 5% bld, 68 asked. American Graphophone pref., 85 bld, 6 asked. Pneumatic Gun Carriage, .05 bld, 10 asked. Washington Market, 14 bld. Norfelk and Washington Steamboat, 170 bld.

Government Bonds 2 per cents, registered.
2 per cents, coupon.
3 per cents, registered, 1908-1928.
3 per cents, coupon, 1908-1928.
4 per cents, registered, 1907.
4 per cents, coupon, 1907.
4 per cents, registered, 1925.
4 per cents, coupon, 1925.
5 per cents, coupon, 1925.
5 per cents, registered, 1904.
5 per cents, coupon, 1904. Grain, Provision and Cotton Markets.

cruiting. The returning regiments will be replaced by regiments which have been longest on home stations. Troops Ready to Return. The quartermaster's department is making arrangements for the transfer of about about 10,000 soldiers who are to be brought home for discharge within the next few months. Transports will sail for Manila according to a schedule just approved at the War Department. This schedule shows that the Kilpatrick will leave San Fran-cisco the 1st of November; the Grant, No-

BE REDUCED.

Troops to Be Forwarded to Replace

the Time-Expired Men-Trans-

portation Arrangements.

It has been practically decided by Secre-

tary Root that the army in the Philippines

shall be maintained at its present strength

of about 40,000 men until conditions justify

a material reduction in the military force.

This means that the natural decrease in

the army by the expiration of terms of en-

listments shall be promptly met by the dis-

patch of fresh troops from the United

States. The operation will be gradual, and

can easily be conducted without embar-

rassment or special exertions. Troops and

transports are available to meet the de-

mands of the situation.

It is expected that the outward move-

ment of troops will begin early next month. So far as practicable, the changes will be

made by regiments; that is to say, regi-ments ordered home from the Philippines

will be made up of short-term men, such of its members as have more than a year

the reorganization of the regiments by re-

vember 12; the Meade, November 16; the Sheridan, about December 15; the Warren, December 16; the Hancock, January 1; the Thomas, January 16; the Crook, from New York December 1, and the Buford from New York January 15. It is expected that troops will be carried on each of these vessels except the Kilpatrick. It is certain, howwever, that all will

Gen. MacArthur's View. Secretary Root's decision to make no in-

be used in bringing soldiers home from the

crease in the army in the Philippines is in accord with the views of Lieut. Gen. Miles, and other prominent army officers on the subject. Gen. MacArthur, who is now in this city, has made the following statement in regard to the situation in the Phil-"I do not think a serious condition pre-vails. In Samar it is the expiring efforts of the insurrection. During the active opera-

tions in Luzon it was not possible to send a large force into Samar, and, therefore, the island was not fully occupied until recently. The plan of campaign pursued so successfully in Luzon is now to be carried out in Samar. Every town and every barrio that can be used as a base of supplies by the insurgents will be occupied by American troops. When the distribution of the troops is completed Lukban, the insurgent leader, will then be cut off from all resources. He will have to seek refuge in the mountains, and as a consequence will be obliged to currender.
"This process will be slow on account of the character of the country. It means the

separation of the army into small detach-ments. One of the risks in such warfare is that occasionally a detachment will be cut off. While the affair at Balangiga is deplorable, it has no bearing on the main situation. Lukban has innumerable men, but certainly less than 500 rifles. The insur gents have very little ammunition.

NO PAY FOR MOURNING DAYS.

The controller of the treasury has rendered a decision in which he includes the printing office as coming under his ruling of October 14, in which he decided that the day laborers on the new government print-

three days of official mourning occasioned by the death of President McKinley. In the ruling today he defines a per employe as one who is employed by the day and paid a certain sum for a day's wages. One who is not employed by the day, but whose pay is measured by the day, is held to be not a per diem employe. Just who the ruling will affect does not appear from

The employes in the government printing office are classified as follows: "First. Those receiving annual salaries "Second. Those receiving pay by the day

or hour, who are continuously and perma entity employed.

"Third: Those receiving pay by the day or hour, who have been certified by the civil service commission to be continue employed for a period not exceeding six

"Fourth. Those receiving pay by the day or hour who have been certified by the civil service commission to be continuously employed, on probation, for six months, unless they are found to be incompetent be-fore the end of that period.

"Fifth. Those receiving pay by the day or hour, as substitute watchmen and charwomen, when actually employed, but who to not receive pay for legal holidays or any other days unless actually on duty.

Information has been received by Acting Quartermaster General Kimball that the disability of the transport Sheridan on the voyage between Manila and San Francisco was due to the breaking of her tall shaft, and that it will be necessary for the vessel to go into dock at Nagasaki to have the damage repaired. She carried an extra tall shaft and will

not be delayed very long after she is piaced in dock. The docks are all occupied now, however, and the Sheridan will have to wait in the harbor for about three weeks. She carries nearly 200 sick soldiers, who are to be transferred to the Warren, or-dered to Nagasaki from Manila. All the other passengers on the Sheridan, number-ing nearly 1,000, mostly short-term soldiers, will remain with the vessel until she to resume her voyage across the

Baltimore Markets.

Pacific.

Baltimore Markets.

Baltimore Markets.

Baltimore October 24.—Flour firm, unchanged; receipts, 13,968 barrels; exports, 43,167 barrels. Wheat firmer, but dull; spot, the month and November, 73%,a73%; December, 74%,a74%; steamer No. 2 red, 70a70%; receipts, 58,562 bushels; exports, 119,364 bushels; southern by sample, 68a75; do. on grade, 71a75. Corn firmer; mixed, spot and the month, 59%; year, 57%,a57%; steamer mixed, 58%; receipts, 6,818 bushels; exports, 51,679 bushels; southern white corn, new, 58a60; do. yellow, 59a60. Oats firm; No. 2 white, 40%,a41; No. 2 mixed, 39%,a40; receipts, 8,400 bushels. Rye steady; No. 2 nearby, 55; No. 2 western, 56; receipts, 3,569 bushels. Hay firm; No. 1 timothy, \$16a\$16.50. Grain freights dull, unchanged. Butter firm, unchanged; fancy imitation, 18a19%; fancy creamery, 22a23; fancy ladie, 16a17; store-packed, 13a15. Eggs firm, unchanged; fresh, 19a20. Cheese firm, unchanged; large, 10%,a16%; medium, 10%,a11; small, 11a11%. Sugar firm, unchanged; fine and coarse granulated, 5.15.

cents, coup.

rain, Provision and CHICAGO, October 24.—Grain:
Open. High. Low
1—Dec. 118, 718, 707
144, 744, 77
569, 569, 7 Open. High. Low. Close.
Wheat—Dec. 71% 71% 70% 71

May 74% 74% 74% 74% 74% 74% 76% 9

Corn—Dec. 56% 56% 56% 56% 58% 58% 58% 58% 35% 35% 35% 37% 37% 37% 37% CHICAGO, October 24.—Provisions:
Open. High.
Pork—Jan. 15.15 15.15
May 15.17 15.17
Lard—Jan. 8.95 8.95
May 8.97 9.00
Ribs—Jan. 7.85 7.87
May 7.97 7.97
NEW YORK, October 24.—Cotton:
Open. High.
December. 1.82 7.82
Janpary 7.82 7.82
March 7.76 7.76
Mhy 7.74 7.74 Low. 15.02 15.07 8.87 8.92 7.77 7.90